# Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

*"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.*

**VOLUME 4.** **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MARCH 28, 1845.** **NUMBER 202.**



**Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,**

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

**JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.**

**TERMS.**

*The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.*

*Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.*

*Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.*


## Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON, Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te


## *DISSOLUTION.*

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

## ALL CONCERN.

**LEROY SPRINGS**

RESPETFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

**BARGAINS**

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.
Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--F

## REMOVAL.

**ALEXANDER BETHUNE**

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

*TAILORING BUSINESS*

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::::F.

**DR. CHARLES J. FOX,**

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.
April 11 1843 ":::F

**CHARLOTTE**

**Female Academy.**

THE friends and patrons of this Institution, are respectfully informed that it is now open for the reception of pupils.
S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

N. B.—Board can be had in the village, or in the Academy.
Nov. 15. 1844. 84-

## Ranaway,

ON the 21st November last, from James Wallace, an indented apprentice by the name of WILLIAM SYDNEY McLEAN. And from R. L. De Armond, in July, 1844, an indented apprentice, (a mulatto,) by the name of JACK HARRIS.—The subscribers, their owners, will give a reward of five cents each for the apprehension of said boys; and they forbid any person employing or harboring them, at the peril of the law.
R. L. DE ARMOND,
JAMES WALLACE, Jr.
Feb. 28, 1845. 99-3w

5 OR 600 Bushels of corn to sell—50 cents cash by JOHN W. POTS.
October 4 1844. 78


## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term*, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.
J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.
March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.


## TO THE PHYSICIANS OF WESTERN N. CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN: Having established the DRUG and APOTHECARY BUSINESS on an extensive and permanent scale in this place, I would respectfully solicit your patronage, feeling confident that I can offer inducements that will not fail to secure it.

The facilities afforded by this place for forwarding goods of any kind is unequalled among us, and the reputation it sustains as the cheapest mart in the west, is sufficient inducement that a trial of the market in your line, should be made.

I have on hand, and shall continue to keep a large and well selected assortment of MEDICINE, INSTRUMENTS and SHOP FURNITURE, etc, which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased elsewhere.

Respectfully,
J. H. ENNISS, Druggist.
*Salisbury, March* 8, 1545. 200 2w

## Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col. A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.
THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 F

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr. John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr. Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.
T. F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 F

## Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.
THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.
R. G. ALLISON.
March 7, 1845 96-:-tac.


## State of North Carolina.

UNION COUNTY;

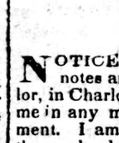
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term*, 1845.

D. A. Covington & Jas. J. Gathings, Adm'rs. of Jas. Gathings, dec'd. *vs.* Julius Holly. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Julius Holly, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Julius Holly to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for said County at the Courthouse in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in April next, and Replevy, or Judgement absolute and final will be rendered against him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, clerk of our said Court at office, the 1st Monday in January, 1845, and in the sixty ninth year of American Independence.
HUGH STEWART, C. C. C.
January, 1845. 95--6w


## BLACKSMITHING.



Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash*, and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

## IKARD'S HOTEL,

**NEWTON,**

CATAWBA CO., N. C.

BY JACOB IKARD.

February 7, 1845. 96-.

## POETRY

[From the London Literary Gazette.]

### A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

[When John Bull's pocket is touched, he is generally surly and sulky, and in few instances contents himself with reprisals in the shape of so good-natured a squib as the following Having heard it sung, with the accompaniment of some merry laughter, we begged the MS. from the author, and print it in the hope that it will amuse on both sides of the Atlantic, though it hits pretty hard at the doctrine of repudiation. *Ed. L. G.*]

Yankee Doodle borrows cash,
Yankee Doodle spends it,
And then he snaps his fingers at
The jolly flat who lends it.
Ask him when he means to pay,
He shows no hesitation,
He says he'll take the shortest way,
And that's repudiation!
*Chorus:* Yankee Doodle borrows cash, &c.

Yankee vows that every state
Is free and independent;
And if they paid each other's debts,
There'd never be an end on't.
They keep distinct till "settling" comes,
And then throughout the nation
They all become "United States"
To preach Repudiation!

Lending cash to Illinois,
Or to Pennsylvania,
Florida, or Mississippi,
Once was quite a mania.
Of all the States 'tis hard to say
Which makes the proudest show, sirs,
But Yankee seems himself to like
The state of *O-I-Owe*, sirs!

The reverend joker of St. Paul's
Don't relish much their blunder,
And often at their knavish tacks
Has hurl'd his witty thunder.
But Jonathan by nature wears
A hide of toughest leather,
Which braves the sharpest-pointed darts
And *canons* put together!

He tells 'em they are clapping on
Their credit quite a stopper,
And when they want to go to war
They'll never raise a copper.
If that's the case, they coolly say,
Just as if to spite us,
They'd better stop our dividends,
And hoard 'em up to fight us!

What's the use of money'd frends
If you must n't bleed 'em?
Oure, I guess, says Jonathan,
The country is of freedom!
And what does freedom mean, if not
To whip your slaves at pleasure,
And borrow money when you can,
To pay it at your leisure?

Great and free Amerikee
With all the world is vying,
That she's the "land of *promises*"
There's surely no denying.
But be it known henceforth to all,
Who hold their I. O. U, sirs,
A Yankee Doodle *promise* is
A Yankee *Doodle do*, sirs!

## Miscellany.

### THE WEDDED STATE—ITS WISDOM, VIRTUE AND POLICY.

"Of all the titles, woman fair—
Dear woman—here can bear—
Though ALL are holy words to me,
Associate in my heart to be,
With holy thoughts and things—
Yet ONE among them ever brings
Such gushing feelings on its wings;
Such memories of Love and Care—
Of Trust and Faith in days that were,
Of Hope and Joy for time to come:
Of Truth, of Chastity, and Home—
That, of all others, THAT I feel,
I love the best, in woe or weal:
It is not Sister—Loyer—Bride;
'Tis dearer, far, than all beside!
In all the chequered way of life,
Her hand in mine, I'll whisper—WIFE!"

We think that some of our young men make a sad mistake, in relation to married life. The timid and nervous among them fancy that to marry is to involve themselves into all sorts of pecuniary responsibilities, without, in any degree, increasing their chances of worldly prosperity. This is a great error. We see illustrations of this folly almost every day. In our view, the cases are rare, where a man becomes a good and useful citizen until he has entered into the matrimonial state. If he have good qualities, married life will bring them out. If he posses energy and ability, he will find it necessary to exercise both, when, in addition to his own worldly welfare, that of another and a gentler being is made dependent upon his efforts. Thousands of young men, inclined to gay society, and of a somewhat dissipated disposition, have been saved by prudent marriages. Thousands, again, who shrank with apprehensions from what they regard as the additional obligations of married life, have hurried on, careless and reckless of the world and of reputation, until they involved themselves in intemperance, profligacy and ruin.

In point of economy, we believe that matrimony is decidedly preferable. Where one wealthy bachelor will be found in the world, ninety nine men of family may be counted, who have amassed large fortunes. The prudent counsels of a good wife, her advice and assistance, are quite as important in accumulating means, as the energy and activity of the husband. Nay, in many cases these are found still more essential. This is especially true of men of genius, impulse and enterprise. Such are not apt to detect the difficulties of life, the hazards of friends, and the hollow-heartedness of the multitude.

But when they submit a view of their worldly affairs to their better halves,, and consult with them, the quick and intuitive perceptions of woman at once detect their circumstances or probabilities, which had before escaped the notice of the husband; and thus disaster and ruin are often prevented. Matrimony, moreover, calls up thoughtfulness and reflection, stimulates energy, and makes man aim at and attain his true position in society. It is an easy thing, comparatively speaking, for an individual of ordinary powers, to get a respectable livelihood, to obtain sufficient means to live with propriety and decency. Such being the case, those among the bachelor tribe, who are somewhat disposed to indolence, or who need extra stimulus, in order to induce them to develope their powers, live on for years and years in a *mediocre* sort of way, careless of the future, because they have neither wife nor child to lean upon and look up to them; and satisfy themselves with a mere humdrum sort of existence, in which so many of our bachelors pass friendless and unlamented into the grave. But a married man occupies a noble position in society. He must not only seek to obtain a mere subsistence, but to acquire influence or property, with the object of assisting the beings of his love. If his wife be true to her duties, as a partner and a mother, she will also strive to brighten the reputation of the family, to secure for it a character for virtue and integrity, to save somewhat of the earnings of her husband for a rainy day, and to live in such a manner that their children shall refer to their memories with affection, pride and pleasure. The delights, too, of sympathy, of intercourse between father and son, mother and daughter, the general features which characterize a happy family circle, the amusements of childhood and of youth, the joy which animates and excites the mind, as we see the germs of intellect unfold, year after year, in the pledges of our affection, cannot be appreciated by the lone, the selfish and unmarried. What, moreover, can be more lamentable than a time-worn, neglected and unloved bachelor? One who, when he shall be about to pass through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, shall have no gentle heart to mourn over his grave, no son or daughter to cherish or embalm his memory. But even before death, should he live to be an old man, his latter days will, in a measure, be sad and gloomy. If rich, he will be puzzled to know how to dispose of his means, or will fancy that every act of goodwill or kindness is prompted by a mercenary motive. If poor, he will be neglected, if not despised In brief, it is our duty to enter into the married state, on various grounds, while such a policy is dictated by wisdom, virtue, and self-interest. How frequently does it happen, that individuals who are too keen for gain in a pecuniary sense, deter mine to marry—but postpone the event from year to year; and then discover, to their chagrin and mortification, that they can obtain partners only on mercenary grounds. Every year of delay impairs not only the prospect, but the disposition; and habits of loneliness, selfishness and distrust are imbibed, which are never thereafter broken. The youthful, the modest, the fresh in feeling, look upon suitors of advanced years, either with indifference or disgust; while such a thing as pure, true and gentle affection is altogether out of the question. In such cases, if the desire be strong to enter the matrimonial state, the unfortunate bachelor is too often compelled or induced to unite his destiny to some specious widow, or artful husband-hunter, who marries merely for a home and its comforts. How much better, how much more delightful in every sense, for the young to commence life together, to struggle on, hand in hand, through the early adversities which sometimes beset the most active, industrious and untiring; constantly encouraging and cheering each other; and rejoicing in every after period of existence, at the difficulties and fidelity which characterized their earlier career.

Marriage, again, will, in a multiplicity of cases, call out the better, the higher, the purer qualities of our nature, stimulate us to noble ends by noble means, and induce us to keep with more constancy in the path of virtue, sobriety and integrity. It also, in a great variety of cases, is suited to assist and promote the interests of its votaries, in a pecuniary and worldly sense. A thousand temptations beset the unmarried, from which the married is exempt; while a thousand pure and heartfelt enjoyments, of home, of family, and of children, cluster around the fireside of a happy couple who unite their destinies for better or for worse in youth—to which the bachelor, however benevolent and kind hearted, must forever be a stranger.

How beautifully has it been asked by an eminent writer:—"Is there to be found a gift of heaven more precious, more worthy our most ardent gratitude, than that of possessing a family, a home where virtues, kindness, and enjoyment are every day guests, where the heart and the eye sun themselves in a world of love, where the thoughts are lively and enlightened, where the friends, not only by word, but by action, say to each other—"Thy joy, thy sorrow, thy hope, thy prayer, are mine."

*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

### PHIL. FLYNN'S ADVENTURE.

"Did ye remember Jim Rian, Teddy?"

"To be sure I do, Phil. Didn't he stick to me like skin to a praty, in my set to with that baste of a landlord, who was for kicking poor Cathleen into nature's cabin, when her soul was bidding good bye to her poor body?"

"True for you, Teddy. He was the boy to hammer justice into a spalpeen with his fists, or the cardinal principles into a sinner with his tongue.—Father O'Donnegan was no match for him."

"Faith, you're right there, Phil. And by the same token, when I refused to listen to the advice of Father Matthew, didn't he preach to me until he made me believe Belzebub used my heart for his breeches pocket?"

"Well, Teddy, when I wint to my cousin Larry Bryan's wake, (rest his soul,) I made over free with the dew, and got as drunk as a gintleman."

"As was your custom, Phil. Whiskey came as natural to ye as pratics."

"And as natural to yerself, Teddy Burgass, as raw mate to a cannibal. As I was saying—I got drunk as a baste at Larry's wake. The town clock was hammering out the small hours, when I left the cabin. The moon, bad luck to him, had covered his head, but here and there I could see a star winking at me as if it said, "mind yer eye, Phil. Flynn." On my way home I had to pass Jim Ryan's. Jist forment his gate, I felt my feet tripped up, and I fell like a dead bullock. I tried to rise up, but it was no use, for a great monster, with horns, held me down. "Who are you," said I. "Belzebub," said he, as he gave me a pelt on the nose with his hoof. "Murther! murther!" said I. "Hould yer tongue, ye baste," said Belzebub. "Yer a drunken divil, and ye belong to me."

When I heard this, Teddy, I felt my limbs shake like a shamrock sprig in a gale, and called upon the Saints to help me. "Ye needn't pray, Phil. Flynn, ye are past redimtion," said he, giving me a butt with his horns, which made my head crack as if a thousand shillelahs had been bating it.—"Mr. Belzebub," said I, "it's not fair to strike a gintleman when he's on his back." "Yer no gintleman, Phil. Flynn," said he. "Yer a blackguard," said I. "Yer drunk," said he—giving me another jab with his horns. "True for ye if ye are the divil," said I. "Ye waste yer earnings for whiskey," said he. "Bridget, yer wife, is ragged, and yer children are starving." "True for you again," said I. "Yer a fit subject for Purgatory," said he. "Be asy with me, Mr. Belzebub, and I'll take the pledge," said I. "I'll not believe you, Phil. Flynn," said he. "Let me off now," said I, "and I'll swear by St. Patrick to take the pledge to-morrow." "I'll not trust ye," said he; and he began to pull me, when I cried out, "I'll take the pledge now, yer honor."

"None of yer blarney, Phil; but if you'll take the pledge this instant, yell find Jim Ryan within, and he'll give it ye." "I'll do that same," said I; and Belzebub after giving me another poke with his horns, got off. As I rose up, who should I see but Jim Ryan coming towards me. "Is that you, Phil. Flynn?" said he. "It is, Jim." "Are you drunk?" said he. "No,' said I, for Belzebub had hammered me sober. "Ye have been," said he. "True, Jim, but I'm now steady as a praste, and have promised to take the pledge from you."—'Good!" said Jim, as he led me into his cabin, where I took the pledge, and went home to Bridget."

"That's a strange tale," said Teddy Burgess.

"I kept the secret for a year, Teddy; and my pledge besides; and It was not until I become confirmed in my sobriety, that Jim Ryan told me that on the night of Lary's wake, he had been to the market town to buy a buck; and that he was carrying him from his cart as I was staggering home—that when I fell before his door, I joulted the buck from his shoulder—it fell on me; and instead of Belzebub, it was the *tethered buck that kicked me* and *Jim Ryan who played the part of the divil for the occasion.*—*Rochester Democrat.*

*A Victim to Science.*—A late Liverpool paper contains the following laughable account of the result of a recent experiment, made by a loafer to ascertain the relative strength of different kinds of liquor. The loafer's name, be it understood, was George Cuthbert, and he was found drunk in the street by a policeman and interrogated as to his calling:

"I am a victim to science," answered George, whose answer was delayed by an obstinate hicup, "but I have at last found it."

"Found what?" demanded the officer.

"Silence! I will tell you. Do you know—and if you do not, you ought to—that during several years I have sought to prove the comparative strength of alcoholic liquids, and that I have just ascertained that whiskey is decidedly the most potent. For instance, and to prove it: I took three glasses of brandy, no effect; three of gin, ditto; three of whiskey, and the result was obtained. I am as you find me. My grandmother often told me that I should fall a victim to my appetite—to science—"

"Very well," said the constable, "come with me; you shall finish your researches with the gentlemen of the watch house."

*Chapter on Printing.*—"Cant you print me a Bible?" said a good old lady, who some time ago went into a country printing office.

"Certainly," said the man at the case, who was dabbing at the types like a hen picking up corn—"certainly, madam; but not just at present; It'll take some time to do it."

"Oh," returned the lady, "for that matter, I'm in no great hurry—any time to-day will answer."

"To day!" said the printer, in astonishment; "why, ma'am, you don't think——"

"Oh yes," said the good woman, seating herself on a bench, and taking out her knitting—"I can wait just as well as not. It's only about one o'clock now, and I 'spose you'll get it done by tea time."

*Balancing.*—During the sleighing, one of the omnibusses on runners come very near upsetting, the vehicle being balanced over the gutter some moments. "Narrow escape, driver!" one said of the alarmed passengers.

"All skill!" said the Jehu; "I turned over my quid of tobacco just in time, and that saved us!"

The "Reveille" has the following choice hit:

"It's the wrong tooth, it's the wrong tooth, it's the wrong tooth!" screamed a lady to the dentist.

"Why, d—n it, madam, there is not another tooth in your head! it must be right," said he.

"No, no, it must be left," said the old lady, "if it's the last, leave it a little longer."

*Plenty of Pigeons.*—Wild pigeons, in large numbers, have made their appearance at Buffalo. For the last few days immense flocks have been in the woods, between Cold Spring and Black Rock.

*Oregon.*—A letter from Independence, the most distant town in Missouri towards the west, states that about 8000 emigrants will leave that place for Oregon on the 1st May.

The tory journals of France and England are calling the liberals, and other reformers, *Locofocos*. That name will soon be the most popular one in Europe, as it is in the United States.

Col. J. Knox Walker, the President's Private Secretary, (and his nephew,) has been appointed, by the President and Senate, Secretary to sign Patents.

## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE BOOK OF EMBROIDERY."

FOR HOUSEWIVES.—We give a few receipts, this month, in various little matters of housewifery, which, though simple, often are forgotten and cannot be found when wanted.

*To cleanse Gloves without wetting.*—Lay the gloves upon a clean board, make a mixture of dried fulling-earth and powdered alum, and pass them over on each side with a common stiff brush; then sweep it off, and sprinkle them well with dry bran and whiting, and dust them well; this, if they be not exceedingly greasy, will render them quite clean, but if they are much soiled, take out the grease with crumbs of toasted bread, and powder of burnt bone: then pass them over with a woollen cloth dipped in fulling earth or alum powder: and in this manner they can be cleansed without wetting, which frequently shrinks and spoils them.

*To scour Clothes, Coats, Pelisses, &c.*—If a black, blue or brown coat, dry two ounces of fuller's earth, and pour on it sufficient boiling water to dissolve it, and plaster with it in the spots of grease: take a penny-worth of bullock's gall, mix with it half a pint of stale urine, and a little boiling water; with a hard brush dipped in this liquor, brush spotted places. Then dip the coat in a bucket of cold spring water. When nearly dry, lay the nap right and pass a drop of oil of olives over the brush to finish it.

If gray, drab, fawns, or maroons, cut yellow soap into thin slices, and pour water upon it to moisten it. Rub the greasy and dirty spots of the coat. Let it dry a little, and then brush it with warm water, repeating, if necessary, as at first, and use water a little hotter: rinse several times, in warm water, and finish as before.

*To extract grease spots from Silks and colored Muslins.*—Scrape French chalk, put it on the grease spot, and hold it near the fire, or over a warm iron, or water-plate, filled with boiling water. The grease will melt, and the French chalk absorb it, brush or rub it off. Repeat if necessary.

*To take stains out of Silk.*—Mix together in a phial, two ounces of essence of lemon, one ounce of oil of turpentine.

Grease and other spots in silks, are to be rubbed gently with a linen rag dipped in the above composition.

*To take stains out of Mahogany.*—Mix six ounces of spirits of salts, and half an ounce of rock salt of lemons (powdered) together. Drop a little on the stain, and rub it with a cork till it disappear. Wash off with cold water.

*To take the stains of wine out of Linen.*—Hold them in milk that is boiling on the fire, and they will soon disappear.

*For the Boudoir.*—The following receipts will be found useful.

*Cold Cream for the Complexion.*—Take an ounce of oil of sweet almonds, and half a drachm each, of white wax and spermaceti, with a little balm. Melt these ingredients in a glazed pipkin, over hot ashes, and pour the solution in a marble mortar; stir it with the pestle until it becomes smooth and cold, then add gradually an ounce of rose or orange flower water; stir all the mixture till incorporated to resemble cream. This pomatum renders the skin at once supple and smooth.

*Common Almond Paste.*—Take six pounds of fresh almonds. Blanch and beat in a stone mortar, with a sufficient quantity of rose water; add a pound of finely drained honey, and mix the whole together. Exceedingly good for the hands.

*Perfume for Gloves.*—Take of damask or rose scent, half an ounce, the spirit of cloves and mace, each a drachm; frankincense, a quarter of an ounce. Mix them together, and lay them in papers, and when hard, press the gloves; they will take the scent in twenty-four hours, and hardly ever lose it.

*To perfume Clothes.*—Take of oven-dried best cloves, ceder and rhubarb wood, each one ounce, beat them to a powder and sprinkle them in a box or chest, where they will create a most beautiful scent, and preserve the apparel against moths.

*Almond Paste.*—Take of blanched sweet almonds one pound, blanched bitter ditto, half a pound, sugar half a pound. Beat up with orange flower water.

*For the Kitchen.*—We append a few receipts for the kitchen.

*Method of preserving Grapes.*—Take a cask or barrel, inaccessible to the external air, and put into it a layer of bran, dried in an oven, or of ashes well dried and sifted. Upon this place a layer of grapes well cleaned, and gathered in the afternoon of a dry day, before they are perfectly ripe. Proceed thus with alternate layers of bran and grapes, till the barrel is full, taking care that the grapes do not touch each other, and to let the last layer be of bran; then close the barrel, so that the air may not be able to penetrate, which is an essential point.—Grapes thus packed, will keep nine or even twelve months. To restore them to their freshness, cut the end of the stalk of each bunch of grapes, and put that of white grapes into red wine, as you would put flowers into water, to revive or keep them fresh.

*To restore bad Yeast.*—Mix with it a little flour, sugar, salt, brandy, and beer, and these will confer on it the qualities of good yeast. Good yeast may also be made by adding the same mixture to the grounds of ale.

*Preserving Vinegar for domestic purposes.*—Cork it up in glass bottles, set them on the fire with cold water, and as much hay or straw as will prevent them from knocking together; when the water nearly boils, take off the pan, and let the bottles remain in the ley a quarter of an hour Vinegar thus prepared never loses its virtue, though kept many years, or occasionally left uncovered, and is peculiarly suitable for pickles.

*To join Glass together.*—Melt a little isinglass in spirits of wine, adding thereto about a fifth part of water, and using a gentle heat: when perfectly melted and mixed, it will form a transparent glue, which will unite glass so that the fracture will be hardly perceived.

*For the Garden.*—As appropriate to the month we give the following:

*Alpine Strawberry*—The process consists of sowing the seed on a moderate hot-bed in the beginning of April, and removing the plants, as soon as they have acquired sufficient strength, to beds in the open ground. They will begin to blossom after midsummer, and afford an abundant late autumnal crop. This strawberry ought always to be treated as annual plants.

*To restore Flowers.*—Most flowers begin to droop and fade after being kept during twenty-four hours in water. Place the flowers in scalding water, deep enough to cover one-third of the length of the stem: by the time the water has become cold, the flowers will have become erect and fresh; cut off the ends, and put them into cold water.

*To destroy Insects on Plants.*—Tie up some flowers of sulpher in a peace of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young shoots of plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swans-down puff, or even by a dredging-box.

From the N. Y. Morning News.

## SENATOR WM. H. HAYWOOD, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have received the following interesting letter from a friend at Washington, whose statements are entitled to implicit reliance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.

*To the Editors of the Morning News:*

The public press (yours among the rest) awarded to Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, almost the entire merit of having passed the Texas resolutions, whilst the senator who was in fact the *author of Mr. Walker's amendment* has hardly been named. That Mr. Walker deserves great commendation for his course upon the subject of Texas, I do not deny. That his letter and his speeches are monuments to his patriotism, I admit. But that is no reason why the history of the success of this great measure should not be set right by the public journals of the country; and here at Washington it is well known, as it is undeniably true, that the *senator from North Carolina*, (Mr. Haywood,) more than any one senator, originated, matured, counselled and carried through Congress the Texas amendment, or compromise, which was offered by Mr. Walker in the Senate. With a modesty characteristic of his State, the real author of our success has silently reposed upon his good deeds, and he by whose exertions the democratic party were harmonized,—the friends of Texas annexation were united—the new administration was saved from the embarrassment of a defeat upon Texas, and the country was shielded—perhaps against the dangers of a perilous encounter of one section against another section, now lays no public claim to the honors he has won. That man is *Senator Haywood of North Carolina*. The facts I state are unquestionable. But Mr. Haywood's patriotic efforts did not stop here.

A day or two before the question was taken upon Texas, the *leaders* of the democratic party had in some way deceived themselves into the belief that the "House resolutions" would pass without *alteration* or *amendment*, and it was their intention to push the vote upon them as they were, probably relying upon the force of *party* attachments to bring the doubtful into the traces. How mistaken they were, need not be shown now! How dangerous the experiment, requires no proof! The senator from North Carolina believed that this was a mistake of the leaders, and it is certain that in this he was right. Had the vote been put upon the House resolutions as they were sent to the Senate, they would have been rejected, beyond all doubt. Mr. Haywood it was who gave warning to his party friends of the defeat which awaited them, and he it was who proposed to the democrats irreconcileably hostile to the House resolutions, but in favor of "Benton's bill," to yield their opposition, provided the two were combined so as to leave it to the discretion of the President to act upon either. They were consulted with, and finally agreed to such a compromise, and thereupon what is called *Mr. Walker's amendment* was prepared and handed to Mr. Walker, for him to consult with that portion of the democratic party who were more exclusively the friends of the House resolutions. They all assented. After this the amendment or compromise was proposed in the Senate by Mr. Walker, and the result is known Every democrat voted for it in the Senate, and this union of the party alone saved the Texas cause. The authorship of this measure is not all the merit that belongs to Mr. Haywood for his exertions as a senator or a politician; nor does it constitute a tithe of his efficient labor on this great subject.

It will be recollected that Mr. Bagby was one of those who could not and would not vote for the House resolutions as they were; but it is due to him to state that he had concurred in this compromise or amendment before he made his speech in the Senate. I was present when that senator made his speech. It was before Mr. Walker's motion was made, but after it had been agreed upon by the democrats. Dismay sat upon the countenances of some; rage and despair escaped the lips of others. In the lob by and in the hall there was a general feeling that "all was lost;" and even amongst the old and leading politicians I heard the cry that it was "all over." I saw the senator from North Carolina at this crisis; and his quiet serenity amidst the excitement around him struck me as remarkable; and hearing him alone at that time openly declare "*that there was no danger at all*," I watched him closely. Nothing shows the character of a statesman better than his conduct in such scenes; and I shall here repeat to you the substance of what I heard, and describe his conduct as well as I am able, hoping he will pardon me for the liberty I take. The scene of that night I cannot describe accurately. To one of the leaders of the party who whispered something to him, I heard Mr. H. say, "This is the time to stand firm. For you to despair now is to give up the cause. What! shall our *leaders* in a great question like this—a question which involves the welfare of the country, perhaps the harmony of the Union, give way to the excitement and fears of others? When others are excited, a leader should be cool and calm. No! (said he,) *there is no danger!* Texas was safe this morning, we know: so it is now, unless, by our passion or our fears, it shall be betrayed to a temporary excitement. Mr. Bagby *will vote for the compromise*, (said Mr. H.) I have pledged him to it with his own full and free consent. I will not insult him by doubting it. He will not fail to do his duty." Again: soon after, I heard him reply to another political friend, "Don't be alarmed for Bagby. Whatever else may come of it, I tell you Bagby has approved the *compromise* or *amendment* now in Walker's hands; and it is unjust to him, and unkind in his friends to believe he will betray his party and violate his promise, without notice of having altered his mind. He is an honest and honorable man!" "He can't vote for it, after his speech," exclaimed some one else, and to him Mr. H. replied "*that* Mr. Bagby knows best. He has said he *would*, and if he *votes* with his friends, upon the measure, what good reason is there for this hot indignation about his speech? The democracy is tolerant of opinions." Then, addressing Mr. Colquitt of Georgia, who was in excellent humor, and who seemed to me to partake of Mr. H.'s confidence in Bagby, he said, "well, Colquitt, I pledged Bagby to vote with us, and he'll do it, for I had his word for it, and that is sufficient: and besides, if he does not stand up to the pledge, but deserts us, I shall be in a difficulty, for I suppose I shall have him to *shoot;* and as I am a *churchman*, you must bear my challenge." (Mr. Colquitt is a minister of the gospel.)

These conversations, and others like them, carried on in excellent humor, became contagious amidst our excited friends, and they had the effect, as I thought, to re-animate their hopes and to stop a surrender of Texas that night. I put down that senator as no ordinary man. In this opinion I was not singular. Whether the conversation alluded to had the same effect upon others that they had upon me, I cannot certainly know, and, perhaps, I only suppose they may have been the chief means of re-animating the hopes of his brother senators, because I felt conscious that the manner and the declarations of the senator had that influence over my own,—judge for yourself. I saw Blair, of the *Globe*, there, and I plainly perceived that his hopes were revived, and his fears dispelled, by the conversations of Mr. Haywood. I noticed how several senators around me were reassured, from some cause or other; and in a few minutes I heard one and another say to senator Haywood, "all's well, and the resolutions, as amended, will pass, after all, if Benton stands firm." "Never fear *him*," was the laconic, much meaning answer. Now, then, if there was honor in the act of passing the Texas resolutions, does it not chiefly belong to senator Haywood? Let him have it—let the history of it be set right. He may shrink from any public assertion of his claims to such a distinction, but that does not diminish his title to the gratitude of the democratic party.

He was the author of the compromise or amendment that passed, and without which Texas would have been rejected. Then let it go by his name. He was most efficient, (though not alone,) in his calm and collected warnings to his party at a moment of great peril to the cause, especially on the night of Mr. Bagby's speech, and, as I believe, he did much that night to save his own child. Mr. Walker to be sure offered the amendment, or compromise, and it is therefore called by his name; but he would himself have awarded to his brother senator its paternity, as he ought to have done when he offered it, had he made a speech when he made his motion. But it had probably been arranged that Mr. Walker was to make his motion without a speech for fear of further debate. The plan was to get the *vote* and prevent delay. Mr. H's conduct showed that he desired to serve the country, and not to strive for the *eclat* of his doing it. I understand upon good authority, that Col. Benton has publicly declared, since the passage of the Texas resolutions, that Senator Haywood was the author of "Benton's Bill," and that all the compliments bestowed upon it belong to *Haywood* in a much greater degree than they do to *Benton*. So far from that bill having been a sinister movement to defeat annexation, it was not until it had been ascertained by the *North Carolina Senator* that it would be impossible to pass the House resolutions as they were, that he (Mr. H.) devised "Benton's bill," and after consultation with Col. Benton, by strong arguments and patriotic appeals, he induced the *Colonel* to father it, and propose it as a better plan, and one more likely to give success to the Texas cause, and to unite the democratic party, &c. Upon the whole, it now appears that when the subject of Texas annexation was pending in the House, and the friends of it were distracted by a multitude of plans for acquiring Texas and annexing it to the Union, the Senator from North Carolina made a manly and independent move in the Senate to disconnect and separate the question of the terms of annexation from all the questions about the manner of *acquiring* Texas. You saw his bill and his speech on it. The House having determined, contrary to his judgment, (wisely or not, time will show,) to act upon the latter question *first*, he acquiesced in that decision by not calling up his bill, and instead of waiting to see the House resolutions rejected, as they would have been, so that he might enjoy the selfish gratification of having his predictions verified, but at the expense of the public good, it was the senator from North Carolina who set about ascertaining, by personal inquiry, whether there was any hope of passing the House resolutions in the Senate; and finding they could not pass in the shape they stood, it was by his instrumentality and by his aid, and upon his counsel, that "Benton's bill" was offered. And when it had become indispensable to harmonize the friends of Texas by a judicious compromise, that good work was likewise mainly accomplished by the same senator from North Carolina. Thus, in the first Congress he has served, (to say nothing of his other labors,) the senator from North Carolina more than any other, may lay claim to the honor of having carried the *Texas Resolutions!* Others deserved well of their country, but he more than any other. It is a distinction which any man might envy him, that one so young in the service has left this deep impression of his wisdom and statesmanship, upon the great measure of the *Congress*—the great measure of the *age*. And it abstracts nothing from Senator H's renown, that he should now silently and without complaint, suffer his co-workers to appropriate in the public mind all the honors of what were emphatically the enlingtened achievements of the *senater from North Carolina*. "Honor to whom honor is due." Such men cannot long remain unknown to the people of the Union.

Yours respectfully, &c.

## WISCONSIN.

This territory, shortly to become a State, will be one of the most important and valuable in the whole Union, the soil is so rich and fruitful, and it is so rapidly settling. It was organized into a territorial government in 1836, embracing 47,000,000 acres, of which 10,000,000 have been surveyed. The first sale of public lands took place in 1835; the amount sold from that time till January, 1842, was 2,900,418 acres, for the sum of $2,761,762. The lead mines of the territory will be an inexhaustible source of wealth. According to the census of 1840, the whole amount of lead produced in the United States and territories was 31,239,453 lbs.; and the capital invested was $1,345,755. Of this amount Wisconsin produced nearly one half, or 15,120,350 lbs.; and the capital employed by her was $664,600. The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of all its counties, in the year 1843, amounted to $8,077,200.

*Elections.*—The Annual Election in New Hampshire was to take place on the 10th inst.—Four members of Congress and a Governor are to be chosen. John H. Steele, the present Governor, is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

In Rhode Island the Annual Election comes off on the 2d of April, and is for Governor and two members of Congress. James Fenner, the present incumbent, is the Law and Order candidate for the Gubernatorial chair.

The Election in Connecticut for Governor and four members of Congress will be held on the 7th of April.

In Virginia, on the 24th of April, fifteen members of Congress and the Ligislature are to be chosen.

*Increase of the Union.*—Florida, Iowa, and Texas are added to the list of States. The superfices of their additions are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Florida square miles, | 48,355 |
| Texas " " | 100,000 |
| Iowa " " | 173,786 |
| Total square miles | 322,141. |

This is the magnificent manner in which the Republic strides forward. At three strokes of the pen, three empires are brought into the confederation to furnish new fields of new enterprize, new homes for the hardy settlers, and new sources of wealth to all.

Gov. Dorr is at present so feeble in health as to be unable to perform any labor in the prison workshop.

The Boston Almanac estimates the professors of religion in the United States at 4,181,292, about one half the adult population.

## Late Foreign News.

(From the Baltimore Argus.)

### ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

ONE MONTH LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bringing advices from Europe one month later than was received by the Hibernia.

The news is interesting and important. The new tariff bill repeals the duty on cotton, wool, coal, glass, staves and auctions.

No news of the missing packets.

The cotton market in Liverpool is buoyant, and every one prognosticates the happiest results from the abolition of the import duty on the raw material.—The sales on Saturday were 11,500 bags, yesterday, 12,060, and this large demand has advanced the price of some descriptions about an eighth, but the improvement is not general. The remission of the duty will take place when the bill passes.

The American provision market is dull. The reduction in the price of Irish pork has impeded the sale of American. Of butter from the U. States there is none in the market. Cheese is in steady demand, and commands fair prices. Nevertheless, this branch of commerce is steadily on the increase, and at no distant day will form an important element in the exports from America.

The foreign evens of the last two or three weeks possess little interest, if we except Switzreland, where the violence of party conflict has again made itself manifest in the affair of the Jesuits. Matters look threatening; but hopes are entertained that the quarrel may subside, as family quarrels ought—in both parties giving way a little for purposes of harmony and good fellowship.

Respecting the new British tariff, the European Times has the following—

In the financial statement made by Sir Robert Peel on the 14th Feb., besides the duties on cotton, wood, coal, glass, auctions and staves for casks, which he proposes totally to repeal, it is also proposed to abolish the whole duties on 430 miscellaneous articles, and the duty on sugar partially.

There is no part of the new financial scheme which has given so much satisfaction as the abolition of the import duty on cotton wool. This tax has been keenly felt by the English manufacturer, for it saddled him on the coarser description of goods with ten and twelve per cent. more than his continental or American competitors, and in the same degree it has prevented him in open markets of the world from competing with his active and energetic rivals. It was a tax on the productive power of the country, and every one rejoices, that it has been swept away. The abolition of the duty on cotton will hardly be less popular in America, from which we derive nearly all our supply, for what little extraneous competition the manufacturer of the Northern States may sustain will be more than counterbalanced by the advantages to the Southern planter.

The Overland Mail from India and China has arrived, but brings no news of special interest to the American reader.

The European Times says that "few things have given more satisfaction in commercial circles than the intelligence which came to hand by the last packet, that the State of Pensylvania has paid the interest of its debt for the current six months. It is devoutly to be wished for the credit of America in Europe, that the payments for the time to come may be punctual. There is one regret to mar the satisfaction—poor Sydney Smith is dead. Pity that he was not permitted to see the restoration of American credit and character, which it is thought, he was not a little instrumental in bringing about! The remittances on the dividends have already come to hand."

*British Parliament.*—In the House of Lords, Earl Clarendon put a question to the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting the American Tariff, which he said was not in accordance with existing treaties, and operated very prejudicially to British interests; China shawls, and other goods being imported at a much lower rate than similar goods from this country; to which the Earl of Aberdeen replied that the subject had engaged the serious attention of her Majesty's Ministers, and respecting which considerable correspondence had taken place between the Governments of the two countries, but he was not prepared to say that our representations had been favorably received by the Governmet af the United States.

Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, last night asked Sir Robert Peel for full information regarding the present state of negotiations with the United States Government on the Oregon queston, justifying his question by the recent proceedings in the American House of Representatives. Sir Robert, in reply, refused to give the information required, stating that Her Majesty's government had not to deal with the House of Representatives in the matter. Another member stateda work now publishing in Paris by M. de Moprat was decidedly in favor of the British claims.

*Ireland.*—At a meeting of the Repeal Assoiation on the 17th ult., the rent was announced to be £152, which included a handsome remittance from Washington and a still larger one from Baltimore. The proceedings possessed little interest beyond the fact of Mr. O'Connell stating that the new grant for the Catholic College of Maynooth would be £26,000, and that he would take all he could get for that establishment.

The usual meeting of the Repeal Association was held on the 24th ult., R. A. Fitzgerald, the newly elected member from Tipperary, in the chair.—Messrs. R. D. Browne, W. S. O'Brien, H. Grattan and other truant members of Parliament, held forth on answer to the observations of Mr. Roebuck and others in the House of Commons, on the subject of their Parliamentary duties by Mr. O'Connell and his followers.

*France.*—M. Guizot has triumphed in the Chamber of Deputies, on the vote of supply for the Secret Service, by a majority of 12. This majority is deemed satisfactory, as it may enable him to "rub on" during the remainder of the session. Rumor adds that the Chambers will be dissolved in the autumn for the purpose of testing the Minister's popularity with the electoral body of France.

*Cotton Market.*—March 3.—Our Cotton market has had a very animated appearance since Friday last. Prices have had an upward tendency, yet, though in some instances an advance of one eighth of a penny per lb. has been realized, we cannot quote the advance as general. On Saturday the sales amounted to 11,500 bales of which 500 were to speculators; and to day 12,000 bales have changed hands, of which, however, 4,000 were also to speculators. The sales to-day comprise 100 Surat, 2⅝ to 3¼d.; 200 Pernams, 5½d; 400 Egyptian, 5¾d. to7½d; and the remainder American, 3½ to 5½d.

## THE BRITISH NEWS

Which we give at some length to-day, was quite unexpected, and is far better for American interests than was anticipated by many of our intelligent citizens. Indeed we do not remember the day when we received intelligence from England of more importance, and fraught with greater advantages to our country, than the news which we are now enabled to lay before our readers.

We have not the slightest doubt that the election of Mr. Polk to the Presidency, and the triumph of the Republican party, contributed much to produce the change of policy in the British Government, announced in the Budget of Sir Robert Peel. It was known that the party in the ascendency in the United States would never rest satisfied until they produced a modification of the tariff; and not to be behind hand with us, it seems that Sir Robert has led the way, and give the first blow to the monopolizing manufactures by abolishing the British tariff (some 10 or 12 per cent.) on American raw cotton! Well, what will our northern friends, in the manufacturing line, say to this? Will they continue to laud British philanthropy hereafter?—The South will clap her hands for applause of this brave and famous move of Queen Victoria! But cotton is not the only article of American production which is to be relieved from the onerous tax heretofore imposed by our old ocean-parent; sugar, &c., will have the same indemnity, and some new mode or system must be resorted to by the foreign Abolitionists to compel us to liberate the slaves which our Anglo Saxon fathers entailed on us.

Not one word is said against the Annexation of Texas, nor anything to indicate that we are to have trouble in adjusting the Oregon question. On the contrary, the speech from the Throne, proceeding from the lips of the youthful Queen, and the entire Budget of the Prime Minister, exhibit a settled determination to preserve a permanent and lasting peace with the United States.—*Madisonian.*

## LATE FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.

By the arrival at a late hour last night of the brig Leopold O'Donnell, Captain Davis, we have Vera Cruz dates up to the 1st inst.

Santa Anna was still in prison at Perote, so that the news by way of Campeachy, that he had been taken to the city of Mexico, turns out to be incorrect.

Gomez Farias left Vera Cruz on the 25th ult. for the capitol. It is supposed that he will take an active part in the new government.

Generals Bassedre and Canalizo, Santa Anna's principal minions, have been removed to the fortress of Chapultepec.

In El Siglo Diezy Meuvre of the 20th ult. we see it stated that many persons connected with the army had received orders to march to different points of the Republic.

The Texas question is still agitated in many of the Mexican papers, the editors appearing to oppose the right of the United States to annex that country as strongly as ever. It now remains to be seen what they will say when the final action of the United States Senate on the question reaches them. We cannot believe that any other course than loud words and bravado will be resorted to, and to this species of warfare we have long since become used If Mexico can consolidate and keep together her present confederacy, without looking this side of the Rio Grande she will do well; for we are inclined to believed that disaffection of a deep-rooted nature exists in some of the Northern departments against the rule of the central portion of the Republic, and that influential men are anxiously looking forward for an opportunity to cut loose and establish a separate government North of San Louis.

Every thing was quite in Mexico, at least upon the surface, the papers discussing little else than purely local subjects of trifling interest to readers. The leading editors appear to be anxious for the interests of the cotton manufacturers, and warmly recommend that the heavy duties on the raw material may be lessened to a degree that will advance that branch of the national industry.

In a single number of El Siglo we see a solid article of eight long columns in favor of the liberty of the Press, the editor handling the subject with great ability. He always has been a liberalist, and opposed to the tyrannical censorship instituted by Santa Anna.

We do not see a line in any of our Mexican exchanges in relation to the trial of Santa Anna. It has been stated that the Grand Jury for that purpose was to convene on the 24th ult., but if any progress has been made, the proceedings do not appear in any of the papers. If the Mexicans allow the tyrant his liberty, they will have more trouble than ever, or we are much mistaken.—*Picayune.*

From the Ithaca Journal.

## OREGON.

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days since by Gen. D. D. Minier, of Lansing, from Dr. White, of Oregon. The action of Congress on the Oregon question, and the increasing importance of that country, render any communication from there replete with interest.

OREGON CITY, July 8, 1844.

DEAR SIR: The colony is rapidly increasing in numbers, and proportionably rising in importance. Oregon City (as the little town is called at the falls of the Willamette) contains a population of several hundreds, four respectable stores, three saw-mills, two flour-mills, one of which has five run of stone, and is worth at least $15,000. It is a stupendous building, put up in the best manner, and all the running gear is of cast iron.

The surrounding country is rising and improving corespondingly. We have now a regular colonial form of government, well administered—five distinct counties, represented by thirteen members. The legislature closed a quiet but effective session of eight days, week before last, having passed twenty-five bills, all in due form, and several of them of considerable length and much importance—one of which, though only a lobby member, by proffering to pay $10 into the treasury, I had the privilege voted me of speaking upon. This bill was to prevent the introduction, manufacture, or sale of ardent spirits in the Territory. Being deeply interested, I pleaded hard, and had the happiness to see it pass by a unanimous vote into a law of the land—every member coming up to the mark like a man of moral courage, though but one of the number a communicant of a religious body. Peter Burnett, esq., late from Mo., "be it said to his honor," introduced the bill, and spoke to it in a masterly manner. It was a poud day to us, and the bill is popular.

Since my arrival artful attempts have been made to introduce it among us; but the great majority of the people being with me, we have triumphed thus far, though under the necessity in two instances of imposing heavy bonds, and once of throwing a distillery in the Willamette river. Our judge, with probate powers, is supreme in his department, visiting each county twice annually. Our executive is composed of a committee of three; but one sheriff, a colonel, with several captains, magistrates, and constables, constitute the machine of our simple but effective government.

This is only got up in the absence of all law from our mother country, to meet present necessities, and proves most serviceable to me in regulating intercourse between whites and Indians. We have now general quiet all abroad, and I have for this year, or for the last few months, much less to oppose than heretofore. Though in several instances I have narrowly escaped from the Indians, and in one, from the pistol of a white savage, yet I believe both parties have now concluded to suffer me to live a while longer, and I am probably quite as favorable regarded gemerally, as could be expected.

My post is now becoming less difficulty, trying, and dangerous, as the promises are laid, and we understand each other better. Crops of all kinds come in favorbly this season, and the late emigrants are delighted with the country—say of the Willamette that it is by far the finest country they have ever seen; and really, General, I can myself hardly avoid saying that I believ it one of the most healthy, delightful, and promising districts of country on the globe; and depend upon it, dear sir, Oregon will soon take an honorable stand among the nations of the earth. If it please God, I hope to see you and my dear family, of whom you made so honorable mention, next year. E. WHITE.

# JEFFERSONIAN:

## CHARLOTTE,

**FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1845.**


☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.

March 28, 1842. 202., te

### REMOVAL.

The JEFFERSONIAN Printing Office has been removed to a building on Mint Street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church. We have the sign up, and shall be glad to see our friends at our new Head Quarters.

### NORTH CAROLINA'S SENATOR.

The reader will peruse with proud satisfaction the article we copy in another column from the New York Weekly News, in relation to the Senatorial course of the Hon. W. H. HAYWOOD of this State. From this it will be seen that our encomiums of last week upon Mr. Haywwod were not equal to his merits. After reading the article from the News, we doubt not every true North Carolinian will feel proud that we have such a Senator in the councils of the nation.

### THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Which we publish to-day, will be found very interesting. It will be seen that even Great Britain, in deference to the popular voice, has been compelled to abandon the abominable protective policy. This is a triumph of free trade principles where we least expected it. What will our Southern tariffites say to this movement? Will they still stand out for the system, when even Great Britain has been compelled to abandon it?

*"In the midst of Life, we are in Death."*

By reference to our obituary head, the reader will discover that our community has recently been heavily afflicted, in the death of two of our most enterprizing and useful citizens—*Jas. H. Orr, Esq.*, and *Col. Jno. H. Bissell.* Both were in the prime of life, engaged in active business, and were taken from our midst very suddenly. Mr. *Orr* was an enterprizing and accommodating merchant, and a most useful citizen in all the relations of life, whose death has created a chasm in society not easily to be filled.

Col. *Bissell* was a gentleman of extensive learning and indomitable enterprize; and as a scientific miner, has for years added new life to the mining business of this region, and has done more to develope the mineral wealth of Western Carolina, than any other individual in it. He had in progress, near this place, an establishment for extracting the precious metals which, had he been spared to carry it forward, would, we have no doubt, have produced a complete revolution in the mining business of this country, in a very short time. But he has been called hence; and the gloom which rests upon our community plainly indicates that all feel our loss to be one of no ordinary character.

### OUR RAIL ROAD.

We are gratified to find that the citizens of our County almost without an exception, are warmly in favor of the proposed Rail Road from this place to Camden, to connect there with the Road to Charleston. We feel assured now, that Mecklenburg alone would take nearly enough stock to construct the road half way to Camden. And letters from gentlemen in Charleston give us the most flattering assurance of the co-operation with us of capitalists in that city. The skies are "bright and brightening."

We understand there is to be a meeting of those interested in the Georgia and South Carolina Rail Roads at Augusta, Georgia, about the last of May next. Would it not be best to postpone our meeting, which it is proposed shall take place at April Court, and send Delegates from Mecklenburg to this meeting in Augusta, there to consult with the friends of the Georgia and South Carolina Roads, and secure their co-operation? The success of our enterprize will be a matter of deep interest, not only to Charleston, and the South Carolina Roads, but also to those of Georgia, as it will throw an immense deal of travel and trade upon those Roads.—We may, then, rely upon the co-operation of the Georgia and South Carolina Companies, if we take proper means to secure it;—and we cannot do this in any better way, as we see, than by sending Delegates to the meeting at Augusta in May.

There was a Committee appointed at our late meeting to issue notices for another meeting in April. Let this Committee get together and postpone the meeting till some time in June; and in the meantime, we hope the Chairman of our late meeting will appoint at least four Delegates to attend the Augusta Convention in May.

To show our readers how the South Carolina Rail Roads are progressing in value, as indicated by the revenues on them, we extract the following from the last Charleston *Courier:*

"*Our Rail Road.*—The continued increase in the amount of business and receipts of this Company, must be highly gratifying to the Stockholders, and indeed to all who feel an interest in the prosperity of our city. It was apprehended that the exceedingly low price of cotton this season, would materially lessen the receipts of the Road; but notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which seemed to surround us, the amount of business and receipts for the months of January and February in this year actually exceed those of 1844 by about $5,000—a result which the most sanguine friends of the road could not have anticipated; and going to prove that there is a steady growing increase in the business of the road, independent of all collateral circumstances; and may we not trust that as soon as the Georgia Road is opened to the Tennessee river, that a mighty torrent of business will flow into our city, through the never failing communication of our glorious RAIL ROAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| "Receipts for Jan'r and Feb'y, 1845, | $89,592 65 |
| "Receipts for Jan'y and Feb'y, 1844, | 84,895 61" |

### CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

We think it is time the Democratic party in this District were preparing to bring out a candidate in opposition to the present federal member—Col. *Barringer.* This seems to be the feeling of our friends throughout the District: they are panting for the contest, confident that with a fair showing, and a true leader, they can beat any such outre federalist as D. M. Barringer—any man who votes in Congress alongside of John Quincy Adams, Giddings, and all the abolitionists and rabid federalists in Congress. But we do not design putting the Colonel on the roast just now.

After advising with our friends in the several Counties of the District, we take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of holding a District Convenion of Delegates, at A. D. Kerr's Tavern, (3 miles above Davidson College,) on *the 4th Saturday in May next,* (being the 24th day,) to select a candidate to be supported by the Democracy. This will be on Saturday of the next Iredell County Court, thus giving full time and opportunity for every County to appoint Delegates. We hope this suggestion will meet the approbation of our friends, and that we shall see delegates from every County in the District. Will not our friends in Democratic Union lead off in this matter at their next County Court, the first Monday in April? We hope they will. The firm and ever reliable Democracy of that County are worthy to lead in the cause of free principles.

☞ We deeply regret to see a card in the last Raleigh Standard, from Gen. R. M. SAUNDERS, declining again to serve the people of that District in Congress. As a man we have ever admired Gen Saunders for his frank and noble bearing; and as a politician, we have been attached to him by the strongest ties—a firm belief in the orthodoxy of his political principles, the honesty of his motives, and his bold independence in proclaiming and maintaining the true doctrines of the Jeffersonian Democracy. While others were faltering and compromising principle, to attain some local benefit, or to appease some faction, Gen. SAUNDERS has ever stood firm by his principles. Upon him we always relied in every emergency. It is a public calamity to loose such men from the councils of the nation. We feel certain a grateful and attached constituency (we include the Democracy of the whole State,) will not permit one who has been so constantly faithful to their interests to long remain in retirement.

### THE QUESTION SETTLED.

For some time past, even our Whig friends hereabouts seemed in doubt as to who would likely be their candidate next summer for Congress. Most of them preferred some other man than Col. Barringer, and a decided feeling was evinced for JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq., of this Town. But the last federal sheet here has put the matter to rest, by shovelling Mr. Osborne overboard without the least ceremony. That paper says Col. Barringer is to be the man, and that all the whigs here say so, and that Mr. Osborne need not think of running! We presume this unkind cut was not looked for by Mr. Osborne from that quarter. If there is any man in this District to whom our opponents owe a special debt of gratitude for services rendered, that man is Mr. Osborne. At any rate, he is the last man to whom the whigs and the whig press of Mecklenburg, should thus turn the cold shoulder. But as our opponents may tell us this is none of our business, we will stop, having pointed out the direction in which the breeze seems to be blowing.

### WHIG DESPERATION.

We hope our readers will peruse attentively the article we copy to-day from the *Madisonian*, showing the movements of the leading whig papers in New York. Failing to make anything by their coalition with the native Americans, they are now courting the Abolitionists, and boldly calling upon their followers everywhere to RAISE THE BANNER OF EMANCIPATION AT ONCE! They are for the immediate abolition of slavery, or a dissolution of the Union; and this they say, is now to be the watchword of all true whigs! What say our southern whigs to this? And will the southern whig press have no denunciations for these bold advocates of disunion—these worse than traitors? We shall see. Let the people mark their course, and spurn that press which cries—"peace!" when danger approaches apace.

### THE LAST EFFORT.

We observe that the federalists in the Senate, just before the adjournment of the late Executive session, made another, and we hope their last, effort to defeat the annexation of Texas. It was killed by every Democrat, and Mr. Johnson, of La., whig, voting it down. This renewed effort was by Mr. *Berrien*, of Ga., as follows:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, March 10, 1845.

Mr. Berrien submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That in executing the authority conferred by the joint resolution of Congress entitled "A joint resolution for the annexation of Texas to the United States," the President of the United States will best conform to the provisions of the Constitution by resorting to the treaty-making power, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of that resolution.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to lay before the President of the United States a copy of this resolution.

MARCH 11, 1845.

Mr. McDuffie moved to lay the above resolution on the table, which passed in the affimative by the following vote:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Niles, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Woodbury—23.

*Nays*—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Morehead, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge—20.

It will be seen that every Democrat present voted to lay the resolution on the table—Mr. Benton included. Those editors who have thrown, or attempted to throw, so many obstacles in the way of immediate annexation, by means of the House resolutions, will, we trust, now that the last effort at embarrassment in the Senate has failed, be content to let the measure take its own irresistible course.

### THE NEW POSTAGE SYSTEM.

We have always been in favor of a reform in the postage system of the United States;—but not of *such* a reform as was made by the last Congress. The new postage system may work well—we hope it will, but fear very much it will not. It was got up by agitations in the northern cities, among the mercantile and manufacturing classes of the north;—no agitation on the subject was ever heard in the South. And while the authors of this postage reform have been clamoring for *low postage*, as a means of increasing the revenue of the Post Office Department, the very same men have been equally clamorous for *high duties* on foreign imports, as a means of increasing the revenues of the government. Are they consistent? If low postage will increase the revenue of the Post-Office establishment, will not low duties increase the revenue of the government? The principle is the same precisely, in both cases. But we fear our northern friends wish to speculate on us in a double sense:—tax us on the tariff, and in order to keep up this burden, cut down the postage system, so as to throw that branch of government on the treasury for support. Then we have to pay their postage, and pay them a tariff tribute besides. This is our view of the matter. We hope we may be laboring under a mistake.

### ROGUES FALLING OUT.

The Federal and Native American parties in New York City, have fallen out, and are abusing each other roundly. They united last fall to defeat the Democrats in the Presidential election; but their union could not last long—there was too much corruption in the mixture from both sides. Each party has brought out a candidate for Mayor, for the Spring election, and we hope to see the Democracy sweep the whole concern overboard.

*Tennessee*—At a recent Convention of the Democracy of Tennessee, the Hon. AARON V. BROWN was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The election comes off next August; when we hope to see the home of "Old Hickory" redeemed from the sway of federalism.

*New-Hampshire.*—The election for a Governor, four members of Congress, and members of the State legislature is just over in this noble Democratic State. Does the reader ask how it resulted?—As it always has done heretofore—in a glorious Democratic victory. Gov. STEELE is re-elected by some 10,000 majority over his federal opponent; three if not all four of the members of Congress are Democratic, and nearly the entire legislature too.—This is the way the granite State does her work.

The Hon. *Isaac C. Bates*, Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, died at Washington on the 9th instant: The papers seem to think that "honest John Davis," he who rejoiced at the defeat of our arms in the last war, will be Mr. Bates' successor.

Of the late Delegation in Congress from this State, Messrs. Saunders, dem., and Rayner and Deberry, feds, declin a re-election. The two latter can be very well spared.

### TREASON IN THE NORTH!

It was about a year ago that Mr. Webster darted from Washington to he North, like a lurid comet from its sphere, and spread the alarm that machinations were in progres for the annexation of Texas, and called upon New England, and the free States generally, to raise the standard of revolt against the compromise and guaranties of the Constitution. It was hoped Mr. Clay, who was approaching the capitol from the South, would favor anexation, and that a Free State Whig would, in consequence, supplant him as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Clay, however, disappointed the hopes of his good friend, and, declaring his opposition to the measure, at once and at the same time had the honor, or rather distinction, of enjoying the defeat of the Whig party in his own proper person.

The next effort of the demented Federalists was so far to identify themselves with the Abolitionists, as to create apprehensions among certain leading *Democrats*, that the party approving annexation in the North, would be overthrown by such an unholy coalition. But since the glorious triumph of this glorious measure, in the person of Colonel Polk, now the President of the United States, opposition to it languished to a great extent, and it was finally carried through both Houses of Congress, and subsequently signed by the President, and dispatched to our minister in Texas.

Yet it would seem that one last desperate effort is to be made by the Northern Federalists. Notwithstanding all their denunciation in former days, of disunion in the South, they do not now hesitate themselves to declare their purpose of *rallying under the Abolition flag, with the avowed object to dissolve the Union.* Surely, surely, they cannot make Mr. Webster President by such means!—The effect of their treasonable declarations and purposes, so far as we have been able to ascertain, has been merely to *divide the Whig party.* The New York Courier and Enquirer, and other leading Whig presses in the North, instead of being willing to "rally under the banner of Abolition," are resolved to thrust the whole batch of Whig disunionists into the Abolition ranks, and repudiate the entire concern. Such is the inevitable *fact*, and the result will be an increased power and volume to the Republican party and the Republican Administration.

The New York Courier and Enquirer thus prefaces several extracts from the Federal organs of the disunionists: *Madisonian.*

"But the *treason to the Whig party and to the Union*, does not stop with the *Tribune* and the clique of which it was the organ. The following extracts from the *Syracuse State Journal* and the *Albany Evening Journal*, still more openly avow the full extent of the *Treason*, and call upon the *Whig party* at once to '*Raise the Standard of Emancipation, and enlarge the area of Freedom!*' In other words, '*the Whigs* MUST *rally under the banner of Abolition.*'! Hear them, Whigs of New York, and then determine promptly upon *your* course."

And here are the *treasonable* articles referred to:

From the Syracuse State Journal.

*What is to be Done?*—"This is a momentous inquiry, and it is trembling upon the lips of anxious thousands. He is no free man, or true man, whose heart beats in unison with the interests or counsels of *Slavery*, or whose blood does not kindle with the thought that this Government is to be used as an engine for fabricating fetters for the limbs of bondsmen, and propagating principles that are disavowed by the worst tyrannies of Europe. But what are we to do? What *can* we do, in view of the great wrong inflicted upon the *Constitution*—upon *Humanity, Justice, Religion* and the *Sympathies* of the *Age*, by the Annexation of Texas and the provision of incorporating *five new Slave States* into this confederacy? That is the *Question!*—How are we to *undo* this wrong? How shall we trammel upon the consequences of this iniquity?—How disarm Annexation of its deadly sting, and turn that which was meant for evil into good?

"There can be but one answer to these important inquiries. It is contained in the emphatic language of the *Alb. Eve. Journal.* LET THE WHIG PARTY NOW RAISE THE STANDARD OF EMANCIPATION!" Let the friends of *Liberty* and the *Constitution*, unite to stay the progress of the foul plague that threatens us with so many dangers—Let us embrace the present opportunity for advancing the line of our intrenchment in opposition to Slavery and its adjuncts. The occasion is one for cutting some of the bands which have hitherto bound us to the "peculiar institutions" of the South. One by one we must sever these ties. Slavery has made an immense stride towards universal domination—be it our duty and pleasure to repel its attacks, to undermine its supports, to roll back upon itself the tide with which it would fain overwhelm us.—Slavery no longer relies upon the guaranties of the Constitution, and defies the liberalizing and humanizing spirit of the day. We too are absolved from the responsibility of leaving it even to its own custody and defence.

"There is but a single alternative left to the Freemen of the North. The issue is forced upon us; it is not of our seeking, but reason and patriotism dictate its instant adoption. We cannot make ourselves accessaries after the fact, to the iniquities of Texan Annexation. We cannot shoulder the guilt. We cannot remain even passive while Southern cupidity and Northern *Doughfacery* deface the common seal and defile the glorious flag of the old Union for the accomplishment of their nefarious purposes. To throw off the responsibility, *we must act.* Let us therefore signalize the time by a resolution which for its manly and enlightened spirit shall be worthy of the contrast with the selfish and rapacious policy of Annexation. Whilst the *black flag* of slavery acquires new folds and darkens a wider portion of the horizon in the *South* let the *white banner* of *Freedom, Equality*, and *Emancipation* stream high and broader in the NORTH! This is our true policy as a party—It is our true course as men and Christians."

From the Albany Evening Journal

TEXAS ANNEXED TO THE UNION.

It is done! Treason against the Constitution, against Liberty, against Humanity has triumphed. If the most desponding had predicted the worst consequences of the death of Harrison and the perfidy of Tyler, he would have been thought insane if he had predicted the annexation of all Texas to the slave domain of the United States. The most fearful prophecies of the calamities which James G. Birney and his rash and infatuated associates, the leaders of the miscalled Liberty Party, and the Native American Party were bringing on the country in the late election are more than realized. Texas is already a part of the United States of America! Benton and Wright and Van Buren have succumbed to the Nullifier of South Carolina, and proved once more the falseness of all the hopes that freedom and humanity can repose in the spurious democracy of the North!

What is to be done? "Petition," say the Liberty men. Let them petition Congress: they might as well petition South Carolina or Texas. The Loco-focos will say—wait, wait, forbear, forbear. We say that we have petitioned long enough. We have waited and forborne too long. LET THE WHIG PARTY NOW RAISE THE STANDARD OF EMANCIPATION. *The territory* of the United States is enlarged. Let us now enlarge "*the area of Freedom.*"

### OBITUARY.

Died, in Philadelphia, on the 18th inst., J. HUMPHREY BISSELL, Esq., of Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. Bissell was a native of Simmsbury, Connecticut. At an early age, he was graduated with distinguished honors at Yale College, and was subsequently engaged in the practice of law, in Charleston, S. C. He has left behind him in Charlotte, a numerous circle of friends who knew and admired him as a gentleman of unblemished worth, and of high literary attainments. He was of late years one of the most diligent, sagacious, and successful explorers of the geological resources of the mining districts of the Carolinas and Georgia. The fatigues of his journey to the North, induced a fever, to which, acting on a constitution already impaired, he fell too ready a victim.

His friends at a distance will be pleased to learn that he enjoyed the best medical aid which Philadelphia affords, and that he had the attention and care of a small circle of friends who had known him in former years, one of whom, a classmate and clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, was with him in his dying moments.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE

On the morning of the 24th inst., in this Town, JAMES H. ORR. Esq., in the 43d year of his age, after a short illness, leaving a disconsolate widow and three children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Seldom are we called upon to mourn the loss of one so valued and esteemed, and one whose death will be truly regarded as a chasm in the community. His unassuming, unostentatious deportment, won for him a more general respect than ordinarily falls to the lot of men. His high and noble conceptions of honor, his rigid adherence to correct principles, and his strictly honest transactions in the varied relations in which he was called to act with his fellow men;—a full proof of which was manifested by the repeated calls for him to arbitrate, adjust and advocate the rights particularly of widows and orphans, declare in terms not to be misunderstood the high estimation in which he was held. Is there not a loss when communities are deprived of such usefulness? As a husband none could be more beloved and esteemed, as a Father affectionately socilitous, as a master, kind, tender and humane, as a friend, neighbor and associate, none deserved more respect. But we cannot overlook in recounting his civil and social worth, his Religious character, his unbending and unflinching attachment for the interest of "Christ's Kingdom on Earth" demand our notice. He lived not merely as a creature of Time, not to gain the applause of his fellows; not (however justly merited) to have his name winged upon the pinions of fame and gain earths guilded sanctions and the gratification of earthly sinners, but as a moral agent acting unfettered in reference to the bar of God, where, and where alone moral worth can be properly investigated, to be rewarded for deeds done in the body; and where Holy and unholy will be stampt on character to be worn to all eternity.—These considerations attracted and secured his paramount attention. His religion, like every other exterior in his appearance, was meek and lowly, his humble, yet confiding trust in Christ, his close observation of the Sabbath, and in a word the faithful discharge of his religious duties were all without parade. But the fullest exhibition of his Christian character was displayed so forcibly as to arrest the writer's notice during his last illness. On that occasion during the most extreme suffering, no murmur or complaint escaped his lips. Calm submission and entire resignation to Heaven's Mandate even when assured by his Medical attendant that suffocation must end the mortal strife in that "honest hour" he gave full proof "that all was well" within.—May it not then in truth be said, that the law of the Lord was his statute book, and the honor of God was the object of his higher aim? Then may we not scripturally conclude, that the opening records of the Final Judgment, will display, in the face of an assembled Universe and in the presence of faithful and fallen Angels, the fitness of his Christian character for its final and glorious award!

Disconsolate widow, mourn not as those without hope, thy loss is thy husband's gain; be faithful to the Grace of God which hath appeared, and brought Salvation to *all* a few days or years at most, and you with him shall have a part in the first resurrection; and then your reunion in Christ shall be complete. Let us not mourn for the "dead in Christ for they rest from their labours?" but rather let us weep that we live in a world of sin and death exposed to the dangers of an Eternal death: let us cherish the virtues of the departed, and as he followed Christ, imitate his example, and then our latter end will be peace.

H. J. M.


**THE Monthly REVIEW of the Charlotte Female Academy** will take place on Monday the 31st instant. The Exercises will commence at half past 9 o'clock, a. m.

Parents, guardians and friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON.

Charlotte, March 28, 1845. 2 1w

## *Just to Hand!*

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

## JEWELLERY

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

## *Removal.*

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

## MEDICINES,

### PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of Medicines and other articles, comprising new and fashionable perfumery, all of which are fresh and genuine, and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F


### FOURTH DIVISION NORTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

**Rutherfordton, March 12, 1845.**

*Special Order No. 2.*

1. THE Colonels commanding the Regiments comprising the 10th Brigade of North-Carolina Militia, will have their Regiments at their usual places of muster prepared for *inspection and review*, on the following days:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montgomery Regiment, | Tuesday 13, | May next. |
| Stanly " | Thursday 15, | " |
| Cabarrus " | Saturday 17, | " |
| Mecklenburg Regiment of Infantry, | } Tuesday | |
| " Reg't of Light Horse, | } May 20. | |
| " 1st Reg't of Volunteers, | } | |

Union Regiment, Friday 23d May.

2. Colonels commanding Regiments will assemble their commissioned and non commissioned officers for drill at least *one* day immediately preceding the day of review. The drills will be superintended by the Major-General. By order of

JOHN G. BYNUM, Maj. Gen.
WM. H. MILLER, Lieut. Col.
and Chief of the Staff.


## Five cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of February, an indented apprentice to the Tailoring business, named Owen Stuart, 17 years of age. All persons are forwarned harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any one who may do it.

J. N. LEE.

Providence, March 26, 1845. 2 1w

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

William E. Gill *vs.* George W. Gill, and others.

*In Equity, Lancaster Dist. S. C.*

Partition—Estate of Lewis Gill deceased.

BY virtue of the decree of the Court of Equity, made in the above case, I will sell at Lancaster C. H. on the 1st Monday, the 7th day of April next, the following real Estate belonging to Lewis Gill, deceased.

### THAT VALUABLE PUBLIC HOUSE

in the Village of Lancaster known as the GLOBE HOTEL, AND STORE HOUSE adjoining, fronting the Court House, and bounded north by lot of Minor Clinton, East by White street, and south by Dunlap street. Upon this Lot is situated the necessary improvements for a public House, and the whole premises are in good repair.

ALSO; ONE SQUARE OF LAND

in the rear of the Hotel, bounded North by Meeting street, West by White street, South by Dunlap street, and East by Market street.

ALSO; ONE TRACT OF LAND,

containing 200 Acres, more or less, on both sides of Cane Creek, bounded by lands of James P. Crockett, D. H. Cantzon, Jos. A. Cunningham and Dixon Barnes.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT,

containing 170 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of D. Barnes, J. M. Crocket: and Estate of Isaac Stewart.

ALSO; ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND,

on the waters of Bear Creek, containing 125 Acres more or less, bounded by Lands of Mrs. McDow, A. Mayer, and others. This is all woodland, and near the village, and in the Gold region

*Terms*—a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years in equal annual Instalments, (except costs of partition which will be cash.) The purchaser giving bond and good security, with interest, and a mortgage.

JAS. H. WITHERSPOON, C. E. L. D.

Com'rs. Office, Mar. 10, 1845. 201-ts

Printers fee $7

# Agricultural.

From the Massachusetts Plowman.

## Management of the Horse.

This noble animal is an indispensable servant and companion of the farmer. He plows, he harrows, he carts over the farm. He goes to market, to mill, and to meeting; he also accompanies his master to election frolics, political gatherings, and winter sleigh rides, and his company is as much sought after, at such times, as the orator's or the fiddler's.

The horse is more often abused than any of our domestic brutes. He is too generous to spare his limbs or his wind when we are in haste, and his generous ambition too often causes his ruin.

On the farm, however, the horse is not so generally over-driven as on the highway, when we attempt to outstrip the wind, and leave steam engines behind. It is fast driving and subsequent neglect that bring on sprained joints, broken lungs and premature old age.

Horses that are worked on a farm and well attended to will often be good in harness at 25 years of age; while those that travel in stages are not expected to last longer, on the average, than six or seven years. They are then turned off to the farmer to serve in better business, or are sold to the tanner for what the skin is worth.

We have thrown out a few hints, in a former number, on the subject of horse-breaking. We hold that any horse, with proper breaking, may be made to draw as sure as an ox. The horse requires different treatment, because he knows more. And this circumstance makes it absolutely necessary that his driver should be wiser than the driver of an ox. We cannot vouch for the saying of the Irishman, "that a horse knows as much as a man, according to his bigness." Still we conjecture that some horses have more understanding than some men have.

HOW TO TREAT HORSES ON A JOURNEY.

Much judgment is requisite to keep a horse in good trim on a long journey, and when your jaunt is but 20 miles, it is worth your while to look well to your horse. The first step is to fit the horse for journey. If he has been kept out at pasture, he should be taken up and put to hay and grain for a number of days before starting. Hay and grain must be his food while he labors hard; but when you first commence giving grain you must limit the quantity.—When he has become used to eating grain, you can make that his principal food on a journey; and this you will find cheaper than any other food.

We have known farmers, of very good sense in other matters, act most absurdly in the management of a horse. They will give "Dobbin" a mess of grain just before starting in the morning—though he has not been used to eating it before—just as if half a peck of oats or corn, crammed down hastily, would aid him in his journey. Dobbin would perform much better through the day without a mouth it should never have his stomach stuffed full of it just before starting.

Your most hearty food should all be given at night, unless you have ostlers that can be depended on to feed them two or three hours before morning; in such cases part of your grain may be given at night, soon after you stop, and the remainder two hours at least before you renew your journey.

We are aware that some overwise teamsters will argue, that if you give your horse his grain at night he will eat no hay of consequence, and that you will throw away the money you pay for hay feeding.—They therefore endeavor to stuff in as much hay as possible at first, and give the more palatable food for a dessert or stuffer. This is most unwise on two accounts—your horse needs his most hearty food soon after his day's work is over—and very hearty food hurts him when fed just before his work commences.

If the grain is given at night, your horse soon eats enough to cloy him sufficiently to induce sleep and rest; but if he must have poor picking for some hours after being put up, his time of sleep and rest is delayed. It may require the whole night, on fodder that he must pick over, to satisfy the craving of his appetite.

If you are used to travelling, you know you cannot always be sure of the best of hay for your horse. In New York the Dutch tavern keeper advises you to feed with *his latest cut hay*. He argues that more heat is found in this than in what is cut while in full blossom. Well, give a knowing horse such hay and he will stare you in the face and whinnow for grain.

We have travelled much, and on long journeys—we have learned from long experience that grain must be our chief reliance for horse food—that the horse wants something substantial soon after being put up—that his grain then benefits him much more than at any other time, because he is then most in want of it, and because it then has time enough to digest and go into the system.

The best mode is to rely chiefly on grain. One peck of good corn is equal to two pecks of oats, but as your hay may not be good, prefer turning down half a bushel of oats before your horse, soon after putting him up at night. He must have something to fill his stomach, and as the hay may be worthless your oats will answer for hay and grain too. Your horse will now soon eat as much as he wants—he will soon lie down to rest and to sleep; and before morning his grain will all be converted into good chyle and will be nourishing his blood.

The next morning your horse will be ready to start before you wake up. Instead of waiting for him to eat a new mess of grain, and then to let it digest, you find him plump and good natured, and asking for nothing but your company.

It is well known that horses are often ruined by eating grain at improper times. Farmers have fancied that eating it while the animal is hot with exercise is the principal cause of injury from grain; but it is not so. We have known many horses to die suddenly on eating grain, but never on account of eating it soon *after* stopping. It is rapid driving—violent exercise soon after eating the most hearty kind of food, that is so destructive to travelling horses. There is no more danger in giving a horse the most hearty food in ten minutes after he stops, than in giving a man his most hearty meal as soon as he quits mowing in a hot day.

Let any one consult his own feelings and he may rid himself of the delusion that eating after violent exercise injures him more than at other times. It is violent exercise immediately after eating, before the food has had time to change, that deranges the whole system and causes death. If any traveller objects to the *cost* of feeding on grain while on a journey, we answer that you pay no more for half a bushel of oats than for half a peck—for if you order half a bushel, you buy at wholesale, and your landlord will charge you nothing for the hay. Suppose you pay double the wholesale price for oats, your horse keeping is then fifty cents, in any country town in New England. And if you call for half a peck of oats, with hay, you will find your bill not far short of that sum.

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*Mixing Soils*.—Some nine or ten years ago in the early part of my farming. I had occasion to deepen a well some six or eight feet. The earth thrown out was a tenacious blue clay, just damp enough to cut into lumps, and adhesive enough to remain so. After finishing the well the man who had charge of the farm was at a loss to know where to deposit it. Having a bare sandy knoll in one of the fields, which was not inaptly termed "personal property," from its being wafted about by every breeze, here to day and there tomorrow, it occurred to me that the clay would hold the sand and form a soil. I accordingly ordered it deposited there in heaps, the same as if manure. This was in the summer. In the fall the lumps were scattered over the surface and left to the action of the rain and frost. In the spring, it was found to have broke down, crumbled, and slacked like lime. These heaps were reduced and the clay evenly spread over the surface. The field received a coat of manure, was ploughed and sown with oats and peas. That where the clay was applied produced the largest and most vigorous growth of any other part of the field. In the fall it was sown with rye and seeded down with timothy and clover. The rye as well as the clover was much more vigorous and heavier on that than any other part of the field.—In fact, the person who occupied the farm after I left it, informed me that he lost his crop of grass on that part in consequence of its lodging. Thus the *personal* was made *real* or *fast* property, and remains so to the present day.

Having experienced such beneficial effects from mixing clay with sand, I was afterwards induced to try what effect sand would have on rather retentive soil. The garden at Three Hills Farm is a stiff clay loam resting on a strong tenacious clay subsoil, rather inclined to moisture. The second year after I purchased and took possession of it, I caused a coat of sand from six to eight inches in depth to be put on one of the squares, which was spaded in with the manure, and I had the satisfaction to witness the most gratifying and happy results—the crop on that square was far superior to any other in the garden. Since then I have caused over five hundred one horse cart loads of sand to be put in the garden, and the effect is still visible altho' the sand has disappeared.—*Extracts from Mr. C. N Bement's Address before the Housatanic Society.*

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*Death of Cattle from dry Fodder.*—James Grant, Esq. of Davenport, Iowa, informs us that on turning his cattle into the fields, after the corn was gathered last fall, several of them died from constipation. The death of the animals was so sudden, that cows which gave a good mess of milk at night, in the morning, and oxen which worked as well as ever in the morning, died in the afternoon. After having lost several of the herd, among which was a valuable Durham bull, Mr. G. saved the remainder by administering heavy doses of Epsom salts.—*Alb. Cultivator.*


# CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

## CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.

Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
UNION COUNTY.
*IN EQUITY.*
*February Term*, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others, vs. Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication should be make for six weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. D. M'CAULEY, C. M. E.

Feb. 15, 1845. 99-6w

POSITIVELY THE LAST
## CALL

THE subscriber earnestly requests, those who are indebted to him by Book account up to the 1st of January, 1844, to come forward and make settlements. Those who do not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded between this and the 1st of January, 1845. irrespective of persons will find their debts in the hands of an officer for *immediate collection.*

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

The claims of HAPPOLDT & WALLACE are still unsettled and those persons who are indebted by Note or Book account, would do well to settle within time prescribed above—as they too will be dealt with as the Law directs.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
Surviving Co-partner.

Dec. 5, 1844. 90-F

# MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64--F.

# CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

## PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

# MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things—particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91.F

# Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62-

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON
# Stage Line

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincoluton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30, 1843. 41-F

## William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be hankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.

December 9, 1843. 39-F

# NEW GOODS
*JUST RECEIVED.*

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do., Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash.

T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19 1844.

# Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES.
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 5

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

# *Dissolution.*

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92--F.

# *STRAYED,*

FROM the subscriber on the 12th inst., a chesnut sorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, rides well, and has a blazed face, and his left hind foot white. Any information in relation to said horse, left at the Jeffersonian Office, will be thankfully received.

THOMAS ALEXANDER.

March 14, 1845. 200-3t.

# Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th of February last, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, with a blaze face, her left hind leg white about half way to the knee. I will give a liberal reward to any one who will take up said mare and deliver her to me, or give me any information so I can get her. Information lodged at Cowan's Ford, Mecklenburg County, N. C., will be attended to.

H. BLAKELY.

March 1, 1845. 99 3w**

# DR. A. TORRENCE,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public. He hopes from the experience he has had, with strict attention to his professional duties, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may please to favour him with their patronage. He may at all times be found at the former residence of R. H. Johnston, 3 miles from *Beatty's Ford*, on the main road leading from said ford to Charlotte.

Mecklenburg Co., Jan. 1845.

DR. D. JAYNE'S
*FAMILY MEDICINES.*

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

*Names and prices of Dr D. Jayne's Family Medicines. viz:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle | | |
| " Hair Tonic | " | $1 00 |
| " Tonic Vermifuge | " | 1 00 |
| " Carminative Balsam, large, | | 0 50 |
| " " " small, | | 0 25 |
| " Sanative Pills, per box, | | 0 25 |
| " American Hair Dye, | | 0 50 |

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edtire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses ens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head desitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

*The above Medicine is sold by* B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

*JUST RECEIVED*

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among, which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas*, a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommeud them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

| | |
|---|---|
| For sale by B. Oates, | Charlotte, |
| by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., | Concord, |
| by J. Hoke, | Lincolnton, |
| by Dr. C. Robe, | Greenville. |
| J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, | Salisburry, |

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND ANTI-FEVER PILLS

Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| For sale by B. Oats, | Charlotte, |
| J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. | Concord, |
| J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, | Salisbury |

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

## Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

## Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

*Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.)* Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,
LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F